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POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE SESSION

LD050132 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 4 Jul 83

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzik]

[Text] Madrid 4 July -- Addressing the CSCE meeting in Madrid, Polish delegate Wlozimierz Konarski voiced satisfaction over the improvement of moods and put forward definite proposals aimed to [words indistinct] the final -- as it is generally expected -- stage.

The Polish delegate said, among other things, that "the latest developments at our meeting indicate that, in fact, the 'spirit of Madrid is being born'. He stressed the influence exerted by the communique of leaders of European socialist countries announced in Moscow on the atmosphere of the meeting.

"During the debates in Madrid Poland always voiced a view that owing to its multilateral process the CSCE may influence the improvement of East-West relations. This involvement of Poland has been recently demonstrated jointly with the Holy See during the pope's visit to Poland when both sides once again expressed their attachment to the cause of peace and security in Europe," Konarski underscored.

"We cannot let the present climate be changed, and we should contribute to a fruitful ending of our work. The initiative of the head of the Spanish Government proved helpful in reaching this goal. I wish to formally express appreciation for these efforts taken at a [word indistinct] moment to pave the way for a final agreement I hope will take place, [words indistinct] said.

Making appeals not to waste time for creating artificial obstacles at the last moment, the Polish delegate put forward a proposal to establish parallel contacts to reach consensus on the adoption of the final document, date for closing speeches, and formal ending of the meeting.

The statement by Ambassador Konarski was favourably assessed by the head of the Spanish delegation, Ambassador Pan de Solaruce, [name as received], who said that "the Polish proposals will be considered with utmost attention. The Spanish delegate described assessments included in the Polish statement as realistic and devoid of formal optimism.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON EAST'S MBFR PROPOSALS

AU301316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jun 83 p 7

[J. Moszczenski article: "A Step Forward?"]

[Text] The socialist countries have again expressed their political desire and readiness to make concrete moves concerning disarmament. At the Vienna talks on armed forces and armaments reductions in central Europe, four socialist countries (the USSR, PPR, CSSR, and GDR) have presented a comprehensive draft agreement. It meets halfway the demands of NATO concerning control and verification which the West used as a pretext to block progress in the talks. Our initiative is a development of the earlier proposals made on 17 February this year and an expression of these proposals in a form that could be included in the relevant document. It also takes into account the suggestions made by the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact states which met in Prague on 6 and 7 April this year.

What are the most important features of this draft agreement on armaments reductions?

First -- the moment the agreement becomes valid, both sides will commit themselves to reduce their forces stationed in central Europe to an equal level of 900,000 men on each side within 3 years [comprising 700,000 soldiers and 200,000 airmen].

Second -- the draft foresees 12 measures of verification and control. It calls for inviting observers from both sides and the setting up of three or four permanent control points, including points for so-called on-the-spot control.

Third -- the socialist countries are asking that the talks on the relevant draft agreement be ended as soon as possible, within 1 year at the latest.

Circles of Western diplomatic commentators have accepted the new initiative of the four socialist countries as a "step forward," regarding it with interest and attention. But they have also exercized their tendency to find the proverbial loophole with their close examination of unspecified faults in procedure. Attempts are also being made to undermine the values of the document by means of the well-worn statement that the forces of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO are unequal in number.

It is not difficult to perceive that these are artificial efforts meant to block the talks. For the actual numerical state of the armed forces has no influence on the fulfillment of the reductions measures proposed by our countries. For the sake of breaking the deadlock in the Vienna talks which have dragged on for the better part of 10 years (with 30 rounds and 343 plenary meetings), the socialist side has presented new compromise solutions that are sensible and conform to the principle of equal security.

Will the West draw conclusions from such a far-reaching and constructive approach displayed by our countries and finally make its stance feasible? It is high time for it to make its "step forward," and still in 1983.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT ENDS 1 JUL

Received by Zhivkov, Filipov

AU011355 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, received Mr Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs of Poland.

A positive assessment of bilateral relations was made at the meeting. The accords reached between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski are in a process of successful implementation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Stefan Olszowski expressed their full support to the Moscow declaration of the party and state leaders of the socialist countries and stressed the complete readiness of both Bulgaria and Poland to fight for its translation into reality.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that the Bulgarian party and state leadership and the Bulgarian people wholeheartedly back the measures of the Polish leadership towards the stabilization of the situation in the country.

Mr Stefan Olszowski was received also by the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov. At the time of the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the favourable development of economic cooperation. It was stressed that a number of unexplored chances are at hand for the further expansion and deepening of that cooperation.

Meeting With Press

AU011952 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 1 (BTA) -- "Poland and Bulgaria share a common and unbreakable foundation in their foreign policy the lasting union with the countries of the socialist community, the guiding force of which is the Soviet Union" said the minister of foreign affairs of Poland and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr Stefan Olszowski, today.

He told Bulgarian journalists that a major headway has been achieved in the relations of cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria. The accords reached between Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mr Todor Zhivkov are in progress. "We hold in high esteem these results because they have been attained in an exceptionally difficult period for Poland. The friendly ties of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community are particularly valuable for us" said Mr Stefan Olszowski.

He stressed that many chances are at hand for the deepening of the Polish-Bulgarian economic ties of cooperation, especially in the sphere of specialization and cooperation.

Asked about the visit of Pope John Paul the Second in Poland, Mr Olszowski said that Poland will continue the dialogue with the Vatican, especially on the questions of peace, the averting of a nuclear war, disarmament and the security of Europe.

Departure Noted

AU011710 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, Polish minister of foreign affairs, who had paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Minister Petur Mladenov, has left the country.

SANDINIST OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ZHIVKOV, OTHERS

Talks With Zhivkov

AU302018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general, has received Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the political commission of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua and leader of the front's delegation visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. Comrade Todor Zhivkov acquainted the guest with the work of the Communists and of all working people in Bulgaria toward fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, as well as with the party and government's international activity for the defense of peace, detente, and for averting a world war. Comrade Todor Zhivkov restated the Bulgarian people's international solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan working people against imperialism and reaction and for defending and consolidating the achievements of the Sandinist revolution.

Comrade Bayardo Arce briefed Todor Zhivkov on the determination of the Nicaraguan people to firmly and steadily follow the path toward independence, democracy, and social progress which they have chosen. He highly appraised the peaceful and constructive policy followed by the BCP and Bulgaria in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world and also expressed genuine gratitude for the party's and the Bulgarian people's solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan patriots.

Comrade Milko Balev and (? Ramirez) Lopez, member of the Sandinist assembly and chief of the international relations department of the National Liberation Front, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

Kubadinski Receives Delegation

AU011032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, received the visiting delegation of the National Executive Committee for Sandinist Defense from the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Leticia Herrera, secretary general of the committee.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski expressed international solidarity of the Fatherland Front members in Bulgaria with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people against imperialism and reaction, for the protection and intensification of the achievements of the Sandinist revolution. Leticia Herrera spoke about the activities of the National Executive Committee for Sandinist Defense, which is worthily resisting the aggressive actions of North American imperialism and Central American reactionaries against revolutionary Nicaragua.

They briefed each other on further cooperation between the two organizations.

Visit Ends

AU031759 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, led by Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the political commission of the national leadership of the front, visited Bulgaria from 28 June to 2 July.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the leader of the delegation. The delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua had talks with a delegation of the BCP led by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and had separate meetings with Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, and Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretaries, and with BCP Central Committee department heads.

PALESTINIAN LEADER GEORGE HABASH ARRIVES 3 JUL

AU031921 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) -- Mr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, arrived here at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

MLADENOV RECEIVES DEPARTING SOVIET ENVOY

AU041756 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] On 4 July, Comrade Petur Mladenov received Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. Comrade Petur Mladenov also gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet ambassador and his spouse.

FRIENDSHIP RALLY ON BORDER WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU031922 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) -- "Peace, Fraternity, Socialism" was the slogan under which the traditional Bulgaro-Yugoslav friendship rally was held in the "Slavcheto" District, county of Kyustendil, on the Bulgaro-Yugoslav border.

The thousands of people that gathered were greeted by the chairmen of the Bulgarian and the Yugoslav rally commissions.

Performances were given by Bulgarian and Yugoslav individual performers and companies.

The meetings between friends and relatives of the two countries lasted for the whole day.

RELEASE OF NATIONALS HELD BY ANGOLAN REBELS

All Women, Children Returned

LD011624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Shortly after 1700 today, a special aircraft landed with the first group of Czechoslovak citizens kidnapped on 12 March this year in the Angolan town of Alto Catumbela by the antigovernment organization National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], returning them to their homeland. Those released include all the 21 children and 17 women, and also 7 men. At Ruzyne Airport in Prague, the 45 Czechoslovak citizens were welcomed by Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, Director General of the Polytechna Foreign Trade Enterprise Frantisek (Mosinak), and other representatives of Czechoslovak state and social organizations.

Johannesburg Coverage

For Johannesburg SAPA reportage on the release of the Czechoslovak hostages held by UNITA, see the South Africa subsection of the Southern Africa section of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 1 July.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

Arrival 28 Jun

PA301131 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Prague -- A Nicaraguan delegation led by Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz arrived in Prague yesterday. Shortly after his arrival, the delegation began the first meeting of the Joint Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan Committee for Economic Cooperation. Czechoslovakia is represented by Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Jaroslav Jakubec, and Nicaragua by Henry Ruiz, chief of the delegation and commander of the revolution.

Jakes Receives Ruiz

LD011357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The first session of the Joint Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan Committee for Economic Cooperation closed in Prague today. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban, the Nicaraguan delegation by Henry Ruiz, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of planning. In the course of his stay, Henry Ruiz was received by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. They assessed the current levels of economic cooperation and agreed on measures for its further development in 1983-84. Czechoslovakia will supply engineering products for construction of the Nicaraguan textile industry and also will supply Nicaragua with some other engineering products. From Nicaragua we will import agricultural products, coffee, cotton wool, and so forth.

At the committee session, the Czechoslovak delegation expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for their continuing independence and the construction of a new and just society.

CONTROL BODY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD022224 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1930 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] A delegation of the Czechoslovak Committee of People's Control headed by Minister Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the Committee, today concluded its visit to the Soviet Union. The Czechoslovak delegation exchanged experiences with representatives of the Soviet People's Control Committee and talked to people's controllers in industrial and agricultural enterprises in Kirghizia. During its visit to the Soviet Union the Czechoslovak delegation was also received by Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

MINISTER URBAN CONFERS WITH JORDANIAN MINISTER

LD011805 Prague CTK in English 1504 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The possibilities of the expansion of Czechoslovak-Jordanian economic cooperation were discussed here Friday by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and Jordanian Minister of Supplies Ibrahim Ayyub.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

LD301549 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today the newly appointed ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Miroslav Oplt, prior to his taking up his diplomatic post.

LEADERS HONOR WALTER ULBRICHT ON ANNIVERSARY

LD301301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0932 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- With a solemn wreath-laying ceremony the party and state leaders of the GDR today honored Walter Ulbricht on the 90th anniversary of his birth. At the memorial to socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde, the final resting place of the outstanding leader of the German and international workers' movement and important statesman, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership together with his widow, Lotte Ulbricht, laid wreaths and flowers.

The inscription on the wreath from the SED Central Committee read: "To our Unforgotten Comrade Walter Ulbricht." Other wreaths were laid by the People's Chamber, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front. The GDR state flag and the red banner of the working class were raised at the memorial. Guards of honor were mounted at the momorial steps. Soldiers of the "Feliks Dzierzynski" Guards Regiment were drawn up along both sides of the path to the memorial. A guard of honor presented arms.

To the sound of the funeral march "Immortal Victims," Erich Honecker, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Erich Mielke, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, and Egon Krenz, and Lotte Ulbricht and Margot Honecker walked in the first row of participants in the solemn ceremony. Also present at the memorial ceremony were: Prof Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Front National Council; Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union; Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Prof Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegal, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Dr Herbert Weiz, other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and the State Council; further public figures, veterans of the workers' movement, and FDJ members. To muffled drumbeats, soldiers of the guards regiment laid wreaths on Walter Ulbricht's grave, which is next to those of Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, and John Schehr. The leading personages observed a minute's silence. The GDR anthem was played by a band of the guards regiment. The members of the party leadership went to the grave, and they and the other public figures bowed their heads in memory of the steadfast fighter for the cause of socialism and peace.

REPORTS ON LAO MILITARY DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES

Honecker Meets Delegation

LD011432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, met the Laotian military delegation at present on a visit to the GDR for a friendly talk today.

Erich Honecker described the prevention of a new world war as the most important concern of the socialist countries that are allied with the Soviet Union. He stressed to the Laotian military delegation that the GDR would, together with the fraternal states, do everything possible to thwart the gaining of strategic military superiority by imperialism.

In view of historical experience, they regarded this as their internationalist responsibility. Erich Honecker warned against the intention of the supporters of the imperialist confrontation and arms drive policy to deploy, in the face of all reason, new U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG and other West European NATO states. If this happened, then the GDR, true to its alliance obligations in the socialist military coalition, would take the measures necessary for the safeguarding of peace and the protection of socialism.

Erich Honecker praised the visit to the GDR by the Laotian military delegation as an expression of the steadily developing friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties, states, and armies. The strengthening of people's power and the upswing and progress in many spheres of life convincingly proved the vitality of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of international solidarity.

Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and minister of defense, and other public figures also took part in the meeting.

The head of the Laotian military delegation, Defense Minister General Khamtai Siphandon, reported that his country, at the present stage of the revolution, was concentrating on socialist progress and its defense. In this the fraternal relations with the GDR were a valuable support.

Delegation Visits Army School

DW041103 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Klaus Peter Wagner report]

[Summary] The military delegation from the People's Republic of Laos, which is headed by Defense Minister Khamtai Siphandon, this afternoon the Rosa Luxemburg Officer Academy of the GDR border troops in Plauen. Klaus Peter Wagner reports from there:

The visit of the Laotian delegation began at noon with a military ceremony. The Laotian guests are accompanied "by the deputy minister of national defense and chief of the border troops of the GDR, Lieutenant General Klaus-Dieter Baumgarten." They were "cordially welcomed by the acting commanding officer of the training institute, Major General Bernhard Geier."

At a brotherhood-in-arms meeting, Army General Khamtai Siphandon conveyed the fraternal militant greetings of the Laotian armed forces to all GDR border soldiers, saying among other things:

[Begin Khamtai Siphandon recording in Lao, followed by German translation] "Dear comrades, we are deeply moved by the cordial reception accorded us by the party, the Ministry of National Defense, and the people of the GDR, the country of the great Karl Marx, a country which marches ahead exemplarily in the building of developed socialism and which greatly contributes toward the enhancement of the [word indistinct] defense potential of the socialist community and of the Warsaw Pact countries. I would like to take this opportunity to convey cordial and fraternal greetings of the Laotian people, the Laotian People's Army and especially of the members of the training institutions of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos to the people and the National People's Army of the GDR and to our fighting comrades in the GDR who stand on guard for socialism." [end recording]

Hoffmann Receives Delegation

LD041233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin 4 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and the Laotian Defense Minister, Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, described the visit to the GDR by a Lao military delegation as an important contribution to further consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and armies. At the conclusion of its visit to the GDR, Army General Hoffmann received the military delegation led by Army General Siphandon in Berlin on Monday.

During the cordial meeting, Minister Heinz Hoffmann described the efforts by soldiers of the socialist state in political and combat training as an indispensable prerequisite for reliably securing peace.

The exchange of views in troop units and teaching institutions of the National People's Army and GDR border troops had provided the delegation with valuable stimuli for responsible service in protecting the revolutionary achievements of Laos, said Minister Siphandon.

The Lao military delegation was seen off the same day from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport with a military ceremony.

Lao Report on Activities

BK050555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] According to ADN, on 29 June a Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] military delegation led by Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the Lao People's Army, arrived in Berlin for an official friendship visit to the GDR.

On the next day the LPDR military delegation met with Comrade General Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the GDR. During the meeting, Comrade General Hoffmann stated that the GDR has always taken great efforts to maintain its close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries to safeguard peace and check the imperialists' policy of bellicosity and arms race. The comrade said: The GDR armed forces have always maintained their combat strength and combat readiness at an essential level. On this occasion Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon reported to Comrade Gen Hoffmann on the successes of the people and army of the LPDR in the cause of building socialism and defending the country.

On 30 June, Comrade Gen Hoffmann hosted a banquet to welcome the LPDR military delegation. In their speeches, Comrades Gen Hoffmann and Gen Khamtai Siphandon regarded the consolidation of socialism and the fraternal alliance among socialist countries as decisive issues in ensuring and safeguarding peace.

On the same day, the LPDR military delegation laid wreaths at a monument to commemorate the victims of fascism and militarism and at the monument of the Soviet heroic combatants who sacrificed their lives during the war against fascism in Berlin.

The delegation also visited Berlin's outskirts adjacent to West Berlin.

HOFFMANN MEETS CUBAN ARMED FORCES MINISTER

LD011547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received for a friendly talk on Friday the delegation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, which is currently staying in the GDR. The delegation is led by Divisional General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice minist of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann said that the members of the army display through good and excellent performances in political and combat training their determination to always fulfill the class task alloted by the 10th SED Congress, that is, to protect the revolutionary achievements of the fraternal peoples and to secure peace at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. The country's working people and soldiers are determined to comprehensively strengthen and protect their socialist fatherland to the best of their ability, even under the intensified conditions of class struggle.

Divisional Gen Senen Casas Regueiro described the many cordial meetings and conversations with working people and soldiers of the GDR as an expression of the unswerving friendship and successfully developing cooperation between the two parties, states, and their armed forces.

COMMENTATOR ON U.S. LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

DW011155 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Juergen Scheich commentary]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan fears an explosion of violence unless Congress appropriates the $110 million which he has demanded as war aid for El Salvador. Listen to remarks by Juergen Scheich:

It's been known for quite some time that he always uses strong words whenever Congress is supposed to grant him war funds. Newspapers in the United States amply dwell on this. As far as Central America is concerned, the Reagan administration has resorted to a tone which is sharper than ever before, NEWSWEEK writes.

Even though Congress, the alliance partners of the United States, and even the highest ranking officer of the U.S. Army last week raised considerable objections, Ronald Reagan has involved the United States in two wars, an overt war in El Salvador and a covert war in Nicaragua, while all efforts for political negotiations have been reduced to a minimum. Both wars have one goal: to save U.S. predominance in Central America and to strangle the anti-imperialist movement. This is the purpose for which the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are paid. The balance sheet on the battles in northern Nicaragua between the counterrevolutionaries coming in from Honduras and the Sandinist army now presented by the Nicaraguan Government shows more than 600 killed this year alone, and economic losses of more than $60 million since May last year.

A government report states the harvest losses in the country's departments of Jinotega, Nueva Segovia, and Matagalpa, which are termed the grain storages of tne country, alone to be $24 million. In addition there is damage to agricultural machinery, bridges, roads, power lines, and other sectors of the country's infrastructure.

For this purpose the White House allotted the intelligence service CIA $19 million so that the latter may equip and maintain the counterrevolutionaries. At the same time, the United States refuses credits to Nicaragua. Thus, the United States just vetoed the payment of a credit in the amount of $2.2 million by the Inter-American Development Bank that had already been granted to Nicaragua in 1976. The economic aggression against Nicaragua continues, as do the counterrevolutionary attacks and the war aid to the rotten regime in El Salvador.

It is putting the stakes on a forcible solution to the social conflict in El Salvador and the aggressive policy toward Nicaragua that created the explosive situation. More dollars for this policy, as demanded by Reagan, will intensify the dangers. Hence the reluctance of some congressmen to appropriate the funds. Vietnam has not yet been totally forgotten in the United States.

FISCHER DINNER TOAST FOR UN SECRETARY GENERAL

AU011545 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 83 p 3

[Toast of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, at dinner in honor of Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, in Berlin on 29 June]

[Text] Dear Mr Secretary General! Dear Mrs Perez de Cuellar! Dear guests! Dear friends and comrades:

Allow me, Mr Secretary General, to once again most cordially welcome you, your dear wife, and your entourage in the capital of the GDR.

Your visit opens up new possibilities for continuing the exchange of views conducted during the meetings of the UN General Assembly and for deepening cooperation with the United Nations organization. It is in fact only 10 years since the United Nations organization, with the simultaneous admission of the GDR and the FRG as two independent sovereign states with different social orders, took account of the political realities which had emerged after World War II in the heart of Europe. This has been and is today important for the European and thus for the international situation. Ten years ago there were other well-known significant steps of detente which finally culminated in the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

All these activities were marked by the recognition of the political realities and the wish to jointly look for a balance of interest with patience and good will and to avoid a confrontation that would poison the atmosphere -- as is also demanded by the spirit and letter of the UN Charter. The GDR has its share in expanding this process that is so beneficial for all peoples.

Unswervingly at the Side of Detente

My predecessor, Otto Winzer, stated upon admission to the United Nations organization that the existence and membership of the peace-loving GDR in the United Nations organization is in line with the lofty aims of its charter. The activity of the socialist German state continues to be aimed at making every possible contribution to strengthening world peace.

This commitment given when the GDR joined the world organization 10 years ago, Mr Secretary General, is being unswervingly continued by the GDR, all the more so today when the aggressive circles are counterposing their aspirations toward military superiority to the commitment to preserve peace as the highest asset of mankind.

They are stepping up intensive arming, banking on force and blackmail, maintaining so-called intervention forces, playing up conflicts, and threatening with sanctions and economic boycotts. The intentions are obvious. Due to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe planned for this year, the already tense international situation is undoubtedly greatly aggravated.

May the Call of the Meeting of Moscow Be Understood

Therefore, the Warsaw Pact member countries again submitted proposals in their Political Declaration of January this year to shape peace and international security on a lasting basis. These proposals take into account the interests of all sides and thus open the way to agreements which make possible an ending of a useless arms race. The meeting which took place in Moscow on Tuesday also serves this aim.

May this call from Moscow be understood, Mr Secretary General, for it is not yet too late, there is still time to prevent something terrible happening, one must only want to do so.

Situated in the heart of Europe, at the dividing line of the two most powerful military alliances, the GDR is particularly interested in improving relations between the European states. New intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe that are first-strike weapons are in opposition to this. Nuclear offensive weapons in front of the door of the community of socialist states force the socialist states to take steps to preserve the military-strategic balance. One's own security as well as the preservation of world peace imperatively dictate this.

I say it frankly: We do not want such measures. Therefore, our efforts aim at stopping armaments, beginning to reduce them, and thus easing the situation and guaranteeing more security on an ever lower level of armaments. Of course, realistic positions and honest readiness for negotiations are necessary while maintaining the principle of equality and equal security of all sides. Only in this way can words of peace and good-neighborliness be believed, only in this way will cooperation become prosperous on a lasting basis that is useful.

Especially under the present complicated international conditions, any chance for concrete disarmament measures must be utilized. Therefore, the GDR has agreed to the proposal of Sweden to form a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons at the dividing line of the two military coalitions. It is prepared to make available its entire territory for this. Thus, we welcome the discussion of the "Palme Report" by the UN Disarmament Commission in New York and its recommendations.

Solve International Conflicts by Negotiations

The still unsolved international conflicts fill us with great concern. New hotbeds of tension have been created and increase the danger that a worldwide armed conflict will develop. The recent developments in the Middle East, in Central America, and in southern Africa demonstrate this threat only too clearly. To not allow this to happen and to settle the conflicts with political means on the basis of the UN Charter is an important task of the United Nations organization.

The peoples want peace, security, and progress. For this, intellectual and financial resources are to be and even must be used. We in the GDR are deeply convinced that by the common uniform action of all peace-loving people the world can be brought back to the path of the fruitful policy of detente. The forces of peace are stronger than those of war.

The activity of really existing socialism, the decisions of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries, the growing mass movement for peace and disarmament, and finally the work of the United Nations strengthen us in this conviction.

Support for the UN Efforts

We appreciate your personal commitment in looking for just solutions to international conflicts in accordance with the UN Charter and the decisions of the organization. You, Mr Secretary General, can always be sure of our support. With sympathy and passion the people and government of the GDR are at the side of those peoples who are victims of the imperialist and colonialist policy of aggression and suppressing people who are struggling for self-determination and national independence. In the socialist German state this solidarity is a cause close to the heart of the entire people, as it will always be vis-a-vis those who are still suppressed and exploited in the world.

We agree with you, Mr Secretary General, that the United Nations can and must work even more effectively. This presupposes that all states must be strictly guided by the UN Charter and the decisions of the organization in their work.

I wish you, dear Mr Secretary General, further success in your important and responsible work. Best health and personal well-being to you and your dear wife. I include in my good wishes the staff workers of the UN Secretariat accompanying you. I ask you, dear ladies and gentlemen, to raise glasses and drink with me to the well-being of the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and his dear wife.

Perez de Cuellar Talks End

LD022257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1606 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, the secretary general of the United Nations ended his 4-day official visit to the GDR this afternoon. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer bade him a cordial farewell at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

The state flag of the GDR and the UN flag were raised at the airport. The commander of an honorary company of the National People's Army, which had taken up position with rifles presented, reported to Javier Perez de Cuellar. As he walked past the soldiers, the UN secretary general saluted the flag of the troops.

Oskar Fischer and his wife, Deputy Foreign Ministers Peter Florin and Harry Ott, the GDR's permanent representative at the United Nations, and other leading members of the GDR Foreign Ministry took their leave of Javier Perez de Cuellar, his wife and the members of the UN secretary general's office accompanying them.

On the steps to the plane to Copenhagen, Perez de Cuellar once again expressed to Oskar Fischer his thanks for the hospitality shown to him, and his appreciation of the talks held in Berlin. In the official talks between Oskar Fischer and Javier Perez de Cuellar which ended earlier, there was agreement on emphasizing that effective measures to prevent war, in particular nuclear war, which had become the most important question of the present time and required a curbing of the arms race and a transition to disarmament.

Both men expressed their concern about the current level of international relations and stressed the need for joint efforts by all states and forces to preserve peace. They praised the responsible actions of the millions of people who had joined together in the mass movement against war.

Fischer and Perez de Cuellar praised the Swedish Government's proposal to create a zone free of theater nuclear weapons in central Europe.

The two men stressed the need to strengthen the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its peace function. They condemned South Africa's apartheid policy and emphasized the full responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia's independence through the realization of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The UN secretary general spoke appreciatively about the active and constructive work of the GDR in the United Nations. In the 10 years of its membership, it had made a valuable contribution to strengthening peace, arms limitation and disarmament, the removal of colonialism, racism and apartheid, and the creation of international trade relations based on equal rights.

SINDERMANN MEETS WITH FRENCH SENATORS

LD042324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the People's Chamber, today received a delegation from the GDR-France Parliamentary Friendship Group. The senators of the French Republic arrived in Berlin today at the invitation of the GDR-France Parliamentary Friendship Group in the People's Chamber.

During the talk Horst Sindermann stressed that in view of the policy of confrontation and arms escalation of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO, it was necessary to work actively, thoughtfully, and jointly to safeguard world peace and to support the earliest possible end to the arms race and disarmament, above all in the nuclear sphere. In this connection the People's Chamber president referred to the joint statement of the Moscow meeting of socialist countries, which seized new initiatives and submitted corresponding proposals.

The interlocutors concurred in expressing the conviction that the parliaments of the two countries could make a significant contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Europe, and to constant, constructive, and mutually beneficial cooperation between the GDR and the French Republic.

Also taking part in the talk were the chairman of the GDR-France Parliamentary Friendship Group in the People's Chamber, Walter Kresse, and the French Ambassador to the GDR, Maurice Dehors.

AXEN CONCLUDES NETHERLANDS TRIP 30 JUN

LD010305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The Hague, 30 Jun (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber and SED Politburo member, ended his official visit to the Netherlands on Thursday. He was seen off at Schipol Airport by representatives of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament.

On the last day of his stay, Hermann Axen accepted an invitation from the mayor of the industrial and port city of Rotterdam. In the town hall and in his trip around the biggest port in the world, during which Mayor van der Pols met the guest from the GDR, both sides stressed the great interest in fruitful economic and political relations between the GDR and the Netherlands.

Prior to his flight the GDR politician said in a press interview that the results of his trip are useful for further shaping relations between the GDR and the Netherlands.

INDIAN DELEGATION AT PEOPLE'S CHAMBER, ENDS VISIT

LD301928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 30 Jun (ADN) -- The Indian parliamentary delegation led by Dr Bal Ram Jakhar, speaker of the Lower House, visited the GDR People's Chamber on Thursday shortly before the end of its visit lasting several days to see something of the work of the highest representative body. In friendly talks with deputies of various parliamentary groups, the Indian guests showed primary interest in questions of socialist democracy and the development of agriculture.

During the exchange of views, led by the chairman of the Agriculture, Forestry and Food Committee, Michael Koplanski, the parliamentarians were informed about the work of the 500 deputies and candidate deputies in the 15 committees of the People's Chamber. They saw in some detail how the laws are prepared, decided upon, implemented, and examined. The people's representatives of the GDR explained the joint work of the nine parliamentary groups of the parties and mass organizations for the good of the people.

Prior to this Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, said a cordial farewell to the Indian guests.

FRG-GOVERNMENT-GUARANTEED LOAN SIGNED IN MUNICH

LD011138 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Munich, 1 Jul (DPA) -- The agreement on the first half of the DM 1 billion loan for the GDR, which is guaranteed by the FRG Government, was signed at noon on Friday in the Munich headquarters of the Bavarian Land Bank. For the GDR, the president of the German Foreign Trade Bank (East Berlin), Werner Polze, and for the FRG bank consortium, the president of the Bavarian Land Bank giro center, Ludwig Huber, signed the document. Representatives of the other participating credit institutions had also come to Munich for the signing.

The loan for the GDR runs for 5 years and, according to informed sources, is granted at an interest rate one percent above the London interbank rate -- which for Euro-Deutschmark credits is 5.37 percent and is adjusted every 6 months. It remains unclear whether and what security will be offered by the GDR for the DM 1 billion.

The second half of the loan will be made available shortly by a consortium of land and commercial banks led by the Bavarian Land Bank. Participants in it are the West LB International, Helaba International, Badische Kommunale Landesbank International, Deutsche Girozentrale, and the land bank Rhineland-Palatinate and Saar International.

FRG PAPER ON GDR IDLE TIME AND UNEMPLOYMENT

DW040954 Hamburg BILD in German 1 Jul 83 p 2

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The "GDR" Constitution stipulates the right to work; yet there are already officially registered unemployed people in several "GDR" towns who are paid M10 a day by their kreis.

Many "GDR" citizens are employed even though they no longer have any sensible work to do. In the Potsdam Motion Picture Museum, for example, one employee sells the entrance tickets, another checks them, a third cancels them, and a fourth tells patrons where to go.

In hundreds of factories workers play cards during working hours or take noon breaks of several hours because there is not enough to do. Going shopping during working hours has become standard procedure in large sectors of the economy.

Drivers often can quit for the weekend Thursday afternoon because they have used up their gasoline ration. As a result, the material supply to the industry frequently stagnates. Many factories are forced to interrupt production for 1 or 2 days because required supplies fail to arrive.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR -- Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation in environmental protection and in hydrometeorology has been concluded between the GDR and the USSR. Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management of the GDR, and Professor Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, signed the document over the weekend in Berlin. This agreement, in line with the outcome of the joint consultations between the party and state delegations of the GDR and the USSR in May 1983 in Moscow serves to further deepen scientific-technical cooperation in a rational utilization of natural resources and an increasingly effective application of findings in hydrometeorology research for greater efficiency in the economy. The agreement provides for dividing labor in tasks for protecting and safeguarding the natural environment, particularly the atmosphere and water, and for developing relevent measuring instruments. Methods of observation and analysis are to be further developed to improve meteorological forecasts. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 3 Jul LD]

TALKS WITH TURKISH PREMIER END; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD011848 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 1 Jul 83

["Ulusu's Visit -- Joint Press Release" -- MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- At the invitation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar, the Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu of the Republic of Turkey paid an official visit to Hungarian [as received] between June 29 and July 1, 1983. The prime minister of Turkey was accompanied by a high-level delegation.

The Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

During his stay in Hungary the Prime Minister of Turkey visited economic and cultural institutions. Bulent Ulusu and the delegation accompanying him received a cordial welcome everywhere.

Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a thorough exchange of views on bilateral relations and current international issues.

During these talks which were held in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, the two prime ministers discussed the present state as well as the prospects of the development of bilateral relations. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation has developed in economic, commercial and cultural fields to the benefit of both countries in recent years.

The prime ministers expressed readiness to further expand these relations in various fields of mutual interest. In this respect, they emphasized the importance of high-level visits.

The prime ministers expressed their appreciation of the efforts deployed in order to promote trade between their countries in a balanced and mutually advantageous manner. They noted with satisfaction the increase in bilateral trade since their last meeting in 1982. They decided to encourage collaboration between their competent institutions and organizations with a view to improving their activities in the fields of trade promotion. They also stressed their determination to continue joint efforts aimed at further expansion and development of economic, industrial and technical cooperation. The prime ministers expressed the conviction that cooperation between Turkey and Hungary will further develop in the fields of science, culture, arts and tourism, and promote better understanding between the two peoples.

The prime minister of Turkey and the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers had a useful discussion on international questions. In this context, particular attention was paid to the situation in Europe, to questions of disarmament, to the preservation of the Helsinki process, as well as to the recent developments in the Middle East and Lebanon.

The prime ministers expressed concern about the fact that since their last meeting international relations have further deteriorated and tension has mounted in the world. Efforts to eliminate dangerous local crises have failed and the arms race continues.

In this context, in order to stop the course of deterioration of the international situation and to preserve and strengthen peace and security in Europe and in the world, they consider that all states should act on the basis of the principles of equality, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The prime ministers reaffirmed their determination for a full implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki and underlined the necessity of active contribution by all states towards a constructive conclusion of the Madrid meeting with a comprehensive and balanced final document, including a decision on convening a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

The heads of the two governments advocated as indispensable an early adoption of effective measures aimed at a significant reduction of the arsenal of nuclear weapons amassed in Europe and the world. They supported the talks going on at different forums to that end, and called for the elaboration of mutually acceptable solutions based on the undiminished security of all states. They deemed it necessary to speed up talks on the limitation and reduction of conventional armaments.

The two prime ministers emphasized the usefulness, frankness and friendly atmosphere of their discussions and the favourable results of the visit.

The Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu of Turkey invited Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Ulusu Statement

LD011854 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- In a pre-departure interview to MTI Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu said, "In recent years the Turkish-Hungarian relations have seen a continuous development. We are seeking to include new areas in our cooperation which serves the interests of both peoples."

Bulent Ulusu stated that relations are promoted by cooperation on various levels and mutual high-level visits. "The development of economic and commercial ties is satisfactory and further possibilities are being sought for the expansion of cooperation. Cooperation on third markets is also satisfactory. We wish to strengthen relations on the principles of non-intervention in domestic affairs, mutual respect and common interests, mainly in the economic, commercial and cultural fields.

Answering a question on the home political situation of Turkey, Bulent Ulusu said, "Besides economic progress, we aim to extend democracy in our country shortly. We hope that the successful measures introduced in the economy and society will serve the good of society also under the democratic system."

The Turkish prime minister said that the development of cooperation among Balkan states first of all requires the strengthening of bilateral relations. Turkey has always been for tranquility, security and peace in the Balkans.

On the setting up of a nuclear free zone in the Balkans, Bulent Ulusu said that no concrete proposals had yet been worked out, only different wishes discussed.

He pointed out that the issue is closely connected with European security and balance and relations between East and West and in Europe.

Speaking about the disarmament talks and measures against the arms race, the prime minister pointed out that Turkey has requested membership in the Geneva disarmament commission since 1976. "On talking about disarmament, we prefer minor but concrete moves to general desires," Bulent Ulusu said, adding that confidence-building measures on the road to disarmament in Europe are considered important in his country.

Finally the Turkish prime minister stated, "We have always supported the planned conference on European disarmament and wish that the U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic nuclear weapons come to a successful end. We were pleased to note certain progress in the question of chemical weapons discussed by the Geneva disarmament commission and sincerely wish to see favourable achievements in all fields of disarmament as soon as possible."

Turkish Premier Departs

LD011840 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, who paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, left Budapest early this morning. The Turkish prime minister said that his government, taking into account common interests, wishes to strengthen its relations with Hungary. Bulent Ulusu made a statement to an MTI reporter at the end of his Budapest discussions. He stressed that Hungarian-Turkish economic and commercial relations are developing satisfactorily and that the two countries' enterprises are acting as partners in undertakings in third countries.

The official communique on the official talks of the Hungarian and Turkish heads of governments has been published. The document notes that the two heads of governments agreed to encourage the cooperation of their countries' enterprises and organizations. Speaking on international issues, Gyorgy Lazar and Bulent Ulusu reaffirmed that both countries regard as very important the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and deem indispensable the significant reduction of the nuclear stockpiles in and outside Europe. They support the discussions taking place on this in various forums and urge the conclusion of mutually acceptable agreements.

Finally the two prime ministers stressed the usefulness of their discussions. Bulent Ulusu invited Gyorgy Lazar for an official visit; he accepted the invitation. The Turkish head of government left Budapest and has arrived in the Romanian capital.

Seen Off by Lazar

LD011201 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) — Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of the republic of Turkey, who made an official visit in Hungary on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, left Hungary Friday morning. Bulent Ulusu and his suite were given a formal farewell at the Ferihegy Airport. They were seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Agricultural and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa and other outstanding personalities of the Hungarian political and economic life.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET DPRK MINISTER

LD022238 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest July 2 (MTI) -- Yi Chong Mok, deputy foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit to Hungary from June 28 to July 2 on the invitation of his counterpart Vencel Hazi. Talks were held on bilateral relations and current world affairs. Yi Chong Mok was seen by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Matyas Szuros, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

MARJAI RECEIVES PRC ECONOMIC REFORM OFFICIAL

LD042217 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Chinese economists have been studying the experiences of the reform of the Hungarian system of economic management. The delegation of the Chinese Social Sciences Academy has been conferring with Hungarian scientists and economists over the past weeks. The leader of the delegation, the deputy director-general of the Chinese Economic Reform Committee, was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister.

SCIENCE ACADEMY HEAD RETURNS FROM POLAND

LD042345 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 4 (MTI) -- Lenard Pal, secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, visited Poland June 27-July 3 on the invitation of Zdzislaw Kaczmarek, secretary general of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Lenard Pal and Zdzislaw Kaczmarek discussed scientific cooperation between the two institutions in the last two years and defined aims. Long-term plans are to be coordinated and joint schemes elaborated in the interests of both sides.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the PUWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Lenard Pal.

BRIEFS

KISZ DELEGATION TO MOSCOW -- Budapest, July (MTI) -- Today a delegation of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), led by Gyorgy Fejti, first secretary of the Central Committee, left for Moscow on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Leninist Komsomol. Discussions are to be held on the work of the two organizations, the further development of relations and tasks of the international youth movement. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1706 2 Jul 83 LD]

YOUTH ACTIVISTS' MEETING OPENS IN GDANSK

Bejger Welcomes Attendees

LD021500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0307 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Welcoming speech by Stanislaw Bejger, first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, at a national meeting of PZPR youth activists in Gdansk -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the Gdansk Voivodship Party Organization I welcome you, the participants in the national conference of youth activists of the PZPR. [applause] I welcome the representatives of the leadership of our party: members of the Central Committee Politburo: Comrades Tadeusz Czechowicz, [applause] Zofia Grzyb, [applause] Stanislaw Kalkus, [applause] Jerzy Romanik, [applause] Albin Siwak, [applause] and secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Comrade Waldemar Swirgon. [applause]

Czechowicz Address

LD021451 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0816 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Speech by Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a national meeting of PZPR youth activists in Gdansk -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrades, dear guests: I have the honor of opening and chairing the national conference of PZPR youth activists.

Various words have been spoken in this beautiful hall: not always ones of greatest beauty, but, above all, ones auguring a break-up and division in the nation, further chaos, and weakening of Poland as a credible ally of the socialist camp. I think that it is a good thing that the skeptics who have lost their way be shown from precisely this hall that young party members can not only think and work creatively, but act in a militant manner. This will be all the easier for us to achieve because we have with us young people who are aware not only of their rights, but of their duties towards the homeland. [words indistinct]

Dear comrades, we have no formulas nor guidelines. We do not intend to formulate instructions or recommendations What we want is an honest party talk about all that is worth debating and should be debated. I am thinking of the many difficult and as yet unsolved problems of young people and the hinderances and barriers to the implementation of the ninth Central Committee plenum's resolution -- in a word, everything that is irritating, disturbing, and worrisome to all. No one knows the young generation's problems better than you do and no one can make a more precise, thorough, and critical analysis of the existing state of things so as to eliminate errors and shortcomings. The period of 1 year is a good time division in which to carry out such analyses. I would recall that when we were a year younger the ninth Central Committee plenum discussed the young generation's problems and adopted relevant resolutions.

The date 14 June marked a year since the government approved a program for improving the conditions for young people's start in life. A dozen or so days later the assumptions of the housing construction program and modified housing policy principles were approved. These are indisputable examples of the fact that the young generation's problems are at the center of the party and state authorities' attention.

I do not have to convince anyone in this hall that party membership is not a basis for gathering laurels and distinctions. It only represents greater responsibility and greater demands. By your presence in the Oliwia Hall today you prove that you have the enthusiasm will, and aspirations to take an active part in social life. You also have an opportunity and I think that you will take full advantage of it in action.

The country needs a dialogue with young people, talks on the need for joint efforts to overcome difficulties -- an honest and pragmatic dialogue that would envisage good reason and zeal and transform ambitions into a knowledge of sociopolitical realities. This dialogue, discussion, or exchange of views must take place in every milieu. Those who are silent, who have turned their backs, are wrong. History, comrades, favors only those who create it. This is precisely the slogan of our conference.

Esteemed comrades, it is the intention of the organizers of the conference that our debates have a maximum working character. You have received a number of materials, which, I think, will make more effective participation in the discussion possible. The materials include a report by the Central Committee Youth Team on the implementation of the ninth party Central Committee plenum resolution; a report by the Council of Ministers Youth Committee on the implementation of the government program for the improvement of the conditions for young people's start in life and their professional start; a report by the Central Committee Cadre Department on the principles of the party and state cadre policies a Sejm bill on matters of youth; and a report by the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, and the Central Union of Housing Cooperatives on the implementation of the new principles of housing construction.

I would also like to inform you that in the course of the conference it will be possible to meet and talk directly with representatives of a number of ministries and central offices, including Mieczyslaw Rakowski and Zbigniew Szajalda, deputy premiers of the Council of Ministers; the leadership of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate; and chairmen of youth organizations. These meetings will take place in agreed places in the Oliwia Hall on the first day of the conference during the first break and [word indistinct] of the dinner break. On the second day of the conference there will be a meeting with representatives of voivodship delegations to collect comments and opinions on the bill. After an introductory report we shall commence discussion.

Swirgon Address

LD0215l4 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0831 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Speech by Waldemar Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at a national meeting of PZPR youth activists in Gdansk -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades and friends: When a few thousand members and candidate members of a political party begin discussing matters of utmost importance for their country and for themselves; when each one of them is in his or her twenties; when not so long ago it was proclaimed that the social idea they serve was dead and that their own party was wiped out -- when all this takes place it is difficult not to agree that an assembly of this kind is, for themselves, a special event.

But we do not constitute a body that represents all young people. No, this is not the case in Poland today. Moreover, we are far from speaking on behalf of all young people or from making decisions on their behalf, without their participation.

Those to whom the cause of socialism still remains alien, indifferent, or incomprehensible, or those who left us at the most difficult time for the party are not among our ranks. Some left through choice, or through psychological coercion. Those who still fail to return and for whom we are still waiting are not among us either. Those who already agree with the social arguments put forward by socialism and our state, but who have for the time being failed to join us are not among us.

However, we share with all of them the responsibility borne by a generation: the responsibility for Poland of the 21st century.

We are part and parcel of the Polish youth. At the same time, we belong to a political party that does not enjoy universal trust among the Polish youth; a party that has taken upon itself the responsibility for the development of our society and state; a party discharging this responsible task with efficiency.

The tangible progress in the implementation of political and state programs concerning young people cannot obscure the serious barriers that still exist. Their source is to be found, above all, in the ideological struggle and the difficult economic situation that still continue in Poland.

Those who do not deliberately suffer from selective and partial vision cannot fail to notice that even though external conditions for the functioning of our economy are worsening, even though the American Government and West European countries continue to maintain economic sanctions and use the food weapon and propaganda aggression; even though sabotage actions of the underground at home continue unabated, the situation in Poland is constantly and systematically improving. This is the best proof that we have selected the correct path.

A correct picture of history in the consciousness of citizens constitutes a condition for the correct planning for the future of the nation. We are told that socialism in Poland is a necessity, a result of the fatalism of WWII. We have reasons to state, in this hall, as elsewhere: Socialism in Poland is over 100 years old.

The history of socialism in Poland, the history of People's Poland, in common with the history of every nation and every state is not, of course, just a chronicle of continuous successes. We have failed to make use of numerous opportunities. External and internal enemies, however, make use of our mistakes. We now have to pay that which for a Marxist-Leninist party is the highest price: the dissatisfaction of the workers. However, we cannot afford to allow ourselves to be robbed of the consciousness of our achievements; the 30-year-old history of People's Poland is an unequivocal testimony to errors and successes alike. We must and can put right what needs to be put right.

Let those who can afford to waste their chances do so, but they will never find themselves among our ranks. Only those who fail to understand the difficulties fail to see the way out of them. They want to fight, but they do not know what for; they wish to defend themselves, but they do not know against whom. On the crossroads of theory and practice, they lost faith in their own potential. Although it is difficult to persuade them to join in the common work and joint activities, not a single one of us can feel released from the duty of persuading everyone that social absence today must be tantamount to activities detrimental to our future situation.

There are also among those who fail to understand to this very day the difficulties we face and the need to attain national accord. This is because it is not in the interest of some of their adult mentors and those on whom they model their lives; those in whom they vested their trust, but who brutally abuse their social positions and moral prestige to make use of young people.

We will not be history's plaything. They say socialism to us, but they mean highly developed, reformed capitalism. Saying political freedom they mean legalized anti-socialist opposition. There are differences among young people and this is also the case here in this hall; we are a part of the generation born in socialist Poland.

Only those people who have consciously made the decision to be our enemies are our enemies. I mean those people who replaced the struggle for better socialism with the struggle against socialism. We believe that with time, they, too, will come to understand what the stakes in Poland are and who is playing for them; we believe that we shall get them to agree with our program. We also know that the best propaganda for our cause can only come from facts, that is, deeds speak louder than words.

We have a great opportunity for improving the economic and housing situations. As is known, in the 1980-81 period, under the influence of the strike fever and demands in the area of welfare and pay submitted by the trade unions -- demands unwarranted by the state of the economy -- there came about a collapse of the housing construction industry. A total of 278,000 apartments were handed over for use in the socialized and individual housing sectors in 1979. But in 1982 only 185,000 were handed over for use. Even if we did not have more and more people who expect a solution to the housing problem we would have to wait 10 years for apartments given this rate of construction. We have regressed to the level obtained in the first half of the 1960's. It is estimated that annual needs amount to some 400,000 apartments. This means that if the required quantity were being built, it would only be possible to eliminate the housing deficit by 1990.

Comrades, there are about 30 percent of us in the PZPR ranks now. Members and candidate members, people under 35 years of age, amount to 30 percent. This means over 700,000 young PZPR people. This is more than quite a few ruling West European parties. People who are over 18 and under 29 years of age amount to approximately 260,000. Among them the most numerous group is constituted by young workers of whom there are over 48 percent and young intelligentsia, students included.

Despite dramatic circumstances, more than 7,000 very young comrades have joined the party since 1 January 1982. Most of them are young workers, young teachers, and engineers. The downward trends have, in practice, been arrested. The facts I have cited form the basis of this appraisal: The party possesses cadre potential to discharge leading roles among young people. Unfortunately, this conclusion is not totally correct, because the activeness of young comrades in the party in individual youth communities is insufficient.

Despite educational errors of the 1970's and dramatic circumstances of the 1980-81 period, despite tensions which still persist in certain communities, young people join the party.

Young workers constitute the largest group here and this is today one of the topical political needs.

However, we do not here have in mind more recruitment campaigns, because this campaign spirit ill serves the individual faced with the need to arrive at a personal, ideological decision in circumstances as complex as those in which we act.

It is necessary to make efforts so that individual people -- the best, the most valuable, the most courageous and uncompromising people -- find their way into our ranks.

We mean wise people, people who have reached maturity and who are capable of joining our ranks, prepared for the worst. Each generation has such people. The times during which we reach our maturity, circumstances of a sharp and open confrontation are conducive to reaching maturity and it is reasonable to hope that it will be our generation that will yield very many comrades, well prepared for life, work and struggle, comrades who will take their party cards.

More than 3.5 million of our young colleagues and friends are active today in the socialist youth movement. At the same time, only 60 percent of young party comrades are activists in the youth movement. Some of them are not active in any organizations at all.

Draft Appeal for Peace

LD022300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The first day of the all-Poland conference of PZPR youth aktiv at the Gdansk Olivia Hall has ended. At the end of the discussion, (Danuta Kozak) from Rzeszow Voivodship read a draft appeal to European youth on the struggle for peace, international security, and disarmament. The youth aktiv applauded the appeal, which is to be read tonight during ceremonies at the Monument to the Defenders of Westerplatte.

The appeal reads, in part: The war scarred us like no other nation in Europe. Today, throughout Poland, just as here on the coast, in work enterprises, shipyards, ports and colleges intensive work goes on. Through toil, we are building a better tomorrow for our society. Together we must take the struggle for peace and security in our young hands. From Gdansk we call for the rejection of the decision on the deployment of American missiles, for a freeze in nuclear armaments and for disarmament, in accordance with the principle of equal security of states and nations. We, the young generation of Europe, demand that all states which possess nuclear weapons state that none will be the first to use them. The differences between socialism and capitalism must be resolved without war, and history shows that social progress can take place while peace is maintained.

Jaruzelski Arrives 3 July

LD031453 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 July -- The national conference of young PUWP activists resumed debates in the Gdansk "Olivia" Hall this morning. PUWP CC First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived to attend the debates today, given a warm welcome by the participants and guests to the conference. Head of the PUWP CC Commission for Youth Affairs Tadeus Czechowicz who chairs the meeting said the presence of the PUWP CC first secretary at the conference testifies once again to the weight the party and its leaders attach to the problems of young people. The participants in the conference resumed discussion on the report delivered yesterday by the PUWP CC Secretary Waldemar Swirgon.

Jaruzelski Address

LD031733 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the closing of the national conference of PZPR youth activists in Gdansk on 3 July — recorded]

[Text] My dear friends. I cordially thank you for the friendly welcome.

I have wondered and hesitated for a long time, whether I should speak at your meeting today. After all, I speak quite frequently, perhaps too frequently. But, succumbing to the atmosphere in this hall, the atmosphere of youth which has rejuvenating power, I have decided that I must say these few words. By the way, please treat this not as speech, but as a conversation. In this way I could be talking to my very young daughter, to all the young people whom I personally know, whose patriotism, whose cordial earnestness demonstrated in their studies, work, and service I value highly.

You are representatives of a significant part of the Polish youth, the youth who have entered our party, its ranks, who have therefore undertaken particular toil and particular responsibility: not a privilege, but a hard obligation, the obligation of above-average work, the obligation of struggle with evil, the obligation of activeness.

The conference, its proceedings yesterday -- which I watched on television and received reports on, as well as the participation in today's discussion, confirm the assessment that the party is also strong through its party youth, [prolonged applause] that the party, therefore, is young; that the party is steadily moving along the road of the ninth congress, along the road of socialist renewal; that the party is the same, but already not the same, because it reaches the source of our ideas, and turns them into higher and better quality work among our people.

As is known, we are one of the youngest European nations. It is often said that youth is our treasure. This is true, but let it not sound like a compliment here in this room, but as a pledge and a task. You were right to say here that to be a party member and a Communist is not easy today; that it is often necessary to carry a burden of mistrust, even hostility, and the burden of preventing evil. But let us draw great satisfaction from the fact that our party in the most difficult moments survived and did not fall to pieces, that the best people stayed in it and that party recruitment is in progress, a recruitment at a time of the most difficult test. This is particularly precious because in this difficult time young people are joining the party, young people who link to the party their ideal, the ideal of serving their fatherland, their future and their whole lives.

We are also glad that youth organizations are regaining their strength and dynamism, our closest allies, the allies of our party: Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], the most numerous working class and multi-milieux [wielosrodowiskowa] organization; the Rural Youth Union [ZMW]; the famous Polish Scouting Union; the [indistinct Union of Polish Students.

Times are still hard and will continue to be hard. But we must not (?hesitate). We must continue to storm the barricades of all evil, all that is in the way of renewal and rebirth and against strengthening socialist Poland and the construction of a better future. May your energy and activeness create a kind of protest movement against evil about which you spoke here in this room, against idleness, red tape, lack of consideration, buffoonery. These (?evils) are contrary to the ideals and nature of our party!

Every generation has its time to struggle and its time to clear the rubble. You also have this time, you also must clear our country of the rubble of all evil. May this great, difficult but at the same time romantic task be performed by you with the feeling of responsibility for the fate of Poland. May you be always accompanied by the question: What can I give Poland, what more can I do for her? (?Poland) is, after all, our great immortal duty. She will be as we build her, as you build her. The Poland of the 21st century is your Poland, the Poland of your children. But such a Poland is being created today.

Peace is the condition for her construction, it is an elementary condition of any progress and development. Today peace is threatened yet again. We Poles are able to give special value to peace because (?for) a peaceful, free, sovereign fatherland within just borders, blood was shed by whole generations of our fellow countrymen, because our nation carried the heaviest burden during the last, the most horrifying of wars, and also because as very few other nations, our nation had to embark on an effort to overcome what was both the inheritance of many centuries of backwardness and also the tragic inheritance of destruction left by the last war and the Hitlerite occupier. It is the measure of patriotism of our party that it led our nation toward the reconstruction of Poland in which all national values were saved and developed, for example, here in Gdansk.

I was here in Gdansk some months after the war. This was one big pile of rubble. It was on the initiative and the will of the party, against various faint-hearted voices, that the reconstruction of our country began with the reconstruction of the great achievements of our history, our magnificant historic monuments. The ancient streets, Artus Court and everything that was created with great toil, are striking proof that the party and the communists considered, as one of the supreme values, to save and to reconstruct all this that constitutes a great nation treasure and achievement.

Nobody can take away this patriotic value, this patriotic mandate from the party. [applause] Gdansk, yes Gdansk, Szczecin, Wroclaw can only be Polish as socialist cities, only in a socialist Poland allied with the Soviet Union, only in a Poland that made a choice and stood on the socialist side of the world. Only someone very naive -- I do not wish to use sharper words -- could fail to understand this. Only someone very naive can fail to put together in his mind that both the revionist voices and the praises for anti-socialist demonstrations and anarchy come from the same direction, from the same point on the map. These two waves have a common denominator and are closely linked. The point is to have a weaker Poland, a Poland that is compromised every day, a Poland that cannot stand strongly on these recovered territories. They tried to choke us with sanctions, restrictions, and boycotts. They wanted to bend us to the ground and paralyze us with propaganda aggression and by building a wall around our country.

We have not given in to the ultimatium. A year and a half has already passed. We have not fallen on our knees. We are going forward, with difficulty, under burdens and weights, but we are freeing ourselves from difficulties and we believe profoundly -- and we do have all premises for it -- that we are capable of overcoming all these difficult obstacles still ahead of us without waiting for anyone's mercy and, above all, by relying on our own strength, and on close fraternal cooperation with our allies.

Dear young friends! Our party has grown from the nation. Following the great ideal of Marxism-Leninism it is leading the nation politically. However, above all, it serves the nation. The fundamental issue for our party is to rebuild the link with the working class, to rebuild full trust among the working class, above all, because it is the fundamental social force of our country. Our party bears its name with dignity and is responsible to the working class above all. However, at the same time, we are the party of struggle and accord. We shall not give up the struggle against those who cause damage in the building of socialist Poland. We are the party of great authentic and sincere striving for understanding and accord with all those who care for the cause of our homeland.

The well-known agreements were entered into in 1980 in this town: the social agreement. They rolled across the whole of the country. People say that we are not observing those. No, we are faithful to the essence of those aggreements! However, they must be understood as agreements which were entered into with the working class, agreements with the healthy current and not with adventuristic, anarchic, counterrevolutionary dross.

The ninth extraordinary congress of our party confirmed that line and that path. We are the defenders of that path. We are consistently implementing the ideas of socialist renewal so that errors and distortions which have taken place in the past will never be repeated again.

We will also never again allow anarchy to triumph in our country, debauchery to prevail in Poland, and Poland to approach the edge of the precipice. [applause]

We believe in the rightness of our cause because it is based on a historical message. It is based on a scientific approach and scientific assessment of the processes of history, more and more fully confirmed in the world, in which all that born from capitalism and imperialism is going to the dustbin of history, and that which is socialism carries progress with it, stresses its worth more and more broadly, more and more fully. We are on this course, we will remain on this course.

We would like these truths of yours to come closer and closer to the whole of our society, which, in essence, is after all, deeply patriotic. Through its stand, patience, consideration, resilience to the difficulties of daily life, it gives immeasurable evidence of this. We have to respect this. Although many manifestations on the sidelines of our life irritate us, cause us anxiety, we have to fight them. We would like the ideas of our party, which are the ideas of socialism, and thereby the ideas of Poland, its future, to come closer and closer to the whole of our nation, both the older and the younger generations, both the people of towns and villages, both the believers and nonbelievers -- to all Polish patriots.

From time to time, at various tempestuous moments, one can hear the voices: Come with us. [shouts from crowd] It is we who say: Come with us! [applause]

For ours is and will be victory, not with a 'v' but the Polish 'z' [pol zwyciestwo]. [prolonged applause] It will be ours for it is socialist and Polish precisely because of this. [prolonged applause]

Dear comrades! Our party is betting on the young people! I am not saying these words just because it is necessary and appropriate in this milieu to say this. The party has built its own great struggle for the young people, with the young people and today it is still topical to follow this path and this line. This has been confirmed by the ninth congress and the ninth plenum whose resolution we want to implement more effectively. This conference will be very conducive to this. We also want to be more effective in the issues that are so difficult and hard for you, and that are connected with daily life: a roof above your heads, education, and all that is necessary for the young generation and for which it can and ought to struggle together with the older generation. We are betting on the young people!

Concerning the cadre policy, at the next plenary session of the Central Committee we shall discuss how it could be even more effective, how we should approach with greater trust these wonderful young people whose energy and talents can serve better and better at increasingly higher levels of state, social, and party activities.

Comrades, Comrade Swirgon is probably the youngest secretary of the Central Committee in the history of our party. We want as many young people as possible to assume responsible posts! This is not to be a struggle between generations. Youth is not only a biological category! It is the category of the inner self of the man, his zeal, his sense of responsibility. At the same time, youth has its rights, its dynamism.

It ought to be complementary with the experiences of the older generation! Impatience of the young and patience of maturity ought to constitute this great creative synthesis of progress. We shall strive in that direction. After all, you are the future of Poland, a Poland which is and ought to be great not only in its achievements, in its great history although difficult, painful and not always deserving of praise. Above all, it ought to be great in its tomorrow, in its future. And this greatness of Poland, which is understood in this respect, has to be fought for together by you, young people, and us, older people, perseveringly and consistently. [prolonged applause] I wish you this cordially, dear comrades. On behalf of the party and the government I ask you to convey to all young members of the party, all members of the youth organizations and the Polish youth as a whole our best, fervent greetings and wishes, wishes that are the best hope for the future of our homeland, the Polish People's Republic. [prolonged applause]

Jaruzelski Meetings, Visits

LD040104 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (PAP) -- On 3 July, after the all-Polish conference of the PZPR youth aktiv ended, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers [words indistinct] (?met) Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee, and Major General Mieczyslaw Cygan, Gdansk Voivoda, and spent the second half of the day visiting longshoremen working in the Gdansk port. He also laid flowers at national memorials.

The first place visited by W. Jaruzelski after he left the "Olivia" Hall was the Gdansk port. Longshoremen on boats welcomed the guest as he arrived at the enbankment. Near the Indian ship Jalaputra, W. Jaruzelski chatted with workers unloading sacks of oilcake about their working conditions and pay. The first secretary of the Central Committee showed an interest in their food, the quality of their working clothes, and problems connected with medical help.

Then, on board a minesweeper accompanied by Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, commander of the Navy; and Major General Zbigniew Blechman, commander of the coastal military district; W. Jaruzelski sailed to Westerplatte Cape where, at the monument to the heroes of this fortress, he honored the memory of the defenders of the Polish coast who fought here in September 1939.

General Jaruzelski laid flowers at the monument to the victims of the massacre of (?crusaders) and citizens of Gdansk in the 14th century which also marks the battles for the liberation of the town in 1945.

Then Wojciech Jaruzelski visited the cemetery and mausoleum for Soviet troops. (?The general exchanged greetings with the consul general of the USSR in Gdansk.)

The inscription on the mausoleum reads: "You won a great victory. You were fearless in battle. You gave your lives for a great cause. To the Soviet heroes of 1945 [words indistinct] of Gdansk -- the citizens of the town." Here lie the remains of over 3,000 soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army. The price of the liberation of Gdansk soil was over 30,000 fallen troops, citizens of the USSR buried in 19 cemeteries scattered throughout the voivodship.

In a conversation with Reserve Captain (Jan Cymbaluk), chairman of the Gdansk division of the association of former soldiers of the Soviet Army and one of the defenders of Leningrad, General Jaruzelski recalled the days of the liberation of the country.

Also visited by General Jaruzelski on the same day in Gdansk was the newest people's and civil memorial situated at Gate No. 2 of the Gdansk Lenin shipyard: the memorial to the fallen shipbuilders. Here W. Jaruzelski laid a bouquet of carnations and a white and red ribbon.

MINISTERS DISCUSS MOSCOW MEETING, POPE'S VISIT

LD011913 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The government press office reports that the Council of Ministers at its meeting today heard a report on the 28 June Warsaw Pact Meeting in Moscow.

The Council of Ministers expressed its complete approval for the stance adopted by the Polish delegation at this meeting and for the joint declaration issued by the meeting. It was affirmed that this declaration is an expression of a consistent continuation by all Warsaw Pact members of common efforts aimed at reverting the dangerous development of the international situation. This danger results from the policy of confrontation pursued by the United States and some of its NATO allies aimed at achieving military supremacy over the countries of the socialist community. The danger especially results from the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe. This trend constitutes a danger to world peace.

The Council of Ministers stressed the importance and effectiveness of the peaceful proposals included in the Prague declaration adopted by the Warsaw Pact Consultative Committee in January. In particular, attention was drawn to the passage of the joint declaration in which its authors stress that the states taking part in the meeting, guided by the interests of peace and their own security, will allow no disturbance to the existing military equilibrium.

The particular significance was emphasized of the confirmation by the socialist participants in the meeting of their fundamental stance expressed in the statement that the territorial and political realities of contemporary Europe are inviolable.

The Council of Ministers made a preliminary assessment of the second visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland. It approved the views of the government expressed at the session of the Joint Commission of Representatives of the Government and Episcopate on 29 June and acknowledged the contents of the communique issued after this session.

The Council of Ministers stated that during both the preparations for the visit and its duration positive cooperation between representatives of church and state bodies was experienced.

The Council of Ministers thanked the state administration, both the central and local one, as well as the employees of municipal services, transportation, trade, health service, communications, information services and functionaries of the Civic Militia for their good work and service rendered in order to ensure appropriate provisions for the visit.

The session of the Council of Ministers continues. The agenda also includes problems of employment and wages policy up to 1985, draft bills concerning organization and competence of some central bodies of state administration, as well as other bills.

ZSL PRESIDIUM ON MOSCOW SUMMIT, PAPAL VISIT

LD032203 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 July -- The Presidium of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) Central Committee evaluated the international situation in the context of the recent meeting of leaders of seven socialist countries in Moscow.

The Presidium, assessing positively the stand presented by the Polish delegation to the Moscow meeting, underlined the significance of the socialist countries' efforts aimed to halt dangerous tendencies in the development of the international situation, such as accelerated arms race and especially the danger of deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The ZSL leadership also pointed to the readiness of the socialist countries to undertake necessary defensive efforts so that to ensure security of the socialist community.

In reference to the Prague Assembly for Peace and International Agreement, the Presidium stated that further efforts should be made to maintain peace and restore international cooperation and processes of detente, and to counteract revanchist tendencies which aim to violate the territorial and political order in Europe. Cooperation of ZSL with peasant parties and organization in the world serves well this cause.

The ZSL CC Presidium also evaluated Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland and stated that it contributed to the deepening of the processes of normalization and stabilization in the internal situation of Poland and the strengthening of Poland's international position. Special stress was made in reference to the positive meaning of those parts of the pope's speeches which dealt with the maintenance of world peace, internal peace in the country, the lasting character of Poland's western and northern territories, the weight of good work of the whole society for the creation of better future of the homeland and the unity of civic rights and duties.

The Presidium also underlined the meaning of pope's visit for the cause of better understanding of facts and realities of country's situation and for the broadening of cooperation between the state and the Catholic Church authorities in further normalization of the country's life and the creation of moral order, fight against social evil and common care for the further development of Poland.

ZSL CENTRAL COMMITTEE ADOPTS PEACE DECLARATION

LD050137 Warsaw PAP in English 2124 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 July -- Tasks of circles and authorities at different level of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) were discussed here today at the 13th plenary meeting of the ZSL Central Committee. The debate was chaired by ZSL CC Chairman Roman Malinowski.

The plenum passed a resolution to convene the 9th congress of the ZSL next year and established an over 240-strong congress commission chaired by Roman Malinowski.

The plenum also adopted a "declaration against the arms race and for consolidation of peace" which read that "the ZSL Central Committee shares the concern of Polish society over threats stemming from the present development of international relations. Polish peasants are worried about the nuclear arms race unleased by the U.S. administration and NATO.

The ZSL CC appeals to peasant organizations in Europe and on other continents to join the protest against the policy of arms race and provoking the threat of genocide.

MORE ON REPORT TO SEJM ON ECONOMIC REFORM

AU011054 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 29 June on page 3 carries the 5,000-word PAP text of the report to the 28 June session of the Sejm on the implementation of the economic reform. The report, which was compiled by the Sejm Commission for Economic Plan, Budget, and Finances and by the Sejm Commission for Legislative Work and was read by Sejm deputy Alojzy Melich, states that the reform is being implemented in extremely difficult conditions and that the profound crisis, intensifying economic imbalance, increasing inflation and the extremely difficult sociopolitical situation have made many people doubt whether it is at all possible to change the system of functioning of the Polish economy.

The report asserts that the principles of the reform must not be treated as unchangeable dogmas because they will have to be modified, that the reform has not encouraged grassroots initiatives, which are so necessary if it is going to be successful, that the reform is correct, but is only at the beginning of a difficult and long road, and that it is necessary to rigorously apply the laws in daily economic life because a dangerous habit of sidestepping and distorting the laws has taken root. The report adds in this connection that one must not close one's eyes to the many cases in which enterprises exploit their powers to attain the goals that take only superficial account of public needs.

Speaking of prices, the report asserts that the methods by which prices are fixed continue to raise objections and that the people have understood the need for generally raising prices, but do not understand why prices are raised with no justification and are manipulated to pass the cost of bad management and waste on to the customers.

Further, the report notes that one of the defects of the reform is the lack of skill in relating wages to outlays and to the results of production, which is responsible for the fact that the reform is deprived of the driving force provided for by the correct relation between wages, outlays, and production results. The report states that these problems should be sorted out and that invisible excessive employment in some plants should be eliminated to give a chance to the plants which are undermanned.

Examining the three pillars of the reform -- independence, self-management, and self-financing of enterprises -- the report states that the independence of enterprises is often promoted at the expense of public interests and that enterprises take advantage of loopholes in the regulations to promote their parochial interests. As for self-management, work forces should be made to realize that along with their rights they also have duties to perform. The report adds that many enterprises do not treat the principle of self-financing seriously.

In conclusion, the report states that public support for the reform is the most importance issue and that to date the reform has not changed the attitudes of workers and the mentality of the people, stressing that, despite many attempts to acquaint broad sections of the Polish community with the principles of the reform, they are little known and the people continue to be unaware of the need for the reform and for the truth that it can be implemented only through the efforts of the entire community.

WALESA SENDS MESSAGE TO ICFTU CONGRESS

PM011707 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Jun 83 p 5

[Per Egil Hegge report: "The Polish Process Cannot Be Halted Now"]

[Text] "We do not expect any sudden change in our situation. We are realists. But the strike at the Gdansk shipyard in 1980 began a process of change which cannot be held back by force," Lech Walesa said in a message read to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions congress in Oslo yesterday.

Jerzy Milewski, who heads the free Polish trade Union Solidarity's coordination bureau in Brussels, passed on the message from Walesa at the end of his speech. The message of the Polish workers' leader said that the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has shown itself to be a true friend since the introduction of martial law in December 1981.

"The ideals represented by the solidarity organization have their roots in the hearts of millions of my countrymen. These ideals today play a part in changing interpersonal relations, bring people closer together, liberate them, and shape the future. On behalf of millions of Polish trade union supporters I thank you for the direct help and solidarity, and because you have helped us with all your heart. The truth will be victorious." Walesa's message concluded.

In his speech Milewski said that the Solidarity trade union was created by the will of the working people and that it continues to exist today because of this will. Solidarity lives and continues its activities in enterprises and factories in accordance with its statutes and its program, which was adopted at the first national congress in Gdansk in September/October 1981.

"The state of martial law has slowed down the process of change begun in August 1980, but step by step, and exclusively through peaceful means, we are continuing our progress toward our goal. The totalitarian regime cannot halt us in our endeavors to build democracy and to reestablish faith in truth and justice, and our faith in the future. After 4 decades of repression we Poles are still free in spirit, and we will not abandon this freedom," Milewski said.

He said that working conditions and wage levels had greatly deteriorated under martial law. The social and economic crisis in Poland has grown more acute and has assumed dramatic proportions. But if the totalitarian communist regime once again attempts to deprive the working people of their fundamental rights through the use of physical and psychological terror, through lies, injustice, and material hardship, this policy will not be successful. Solidarity is still alive and is still active, for the social, economic, and political conditions which led to the founding of the 10-million-member union in 1980 still exist today, he said.

AFP: WALESA ON VACATION WITHOUT PERMISSION

NC041059 Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 4 (AFP) -- The leader of the banned Solidarity Union, Lech Walesa, has gone on holiday without permission from the Lenin Shipyards in Gdansk and could lose his job, a close Walesa aide said today.

Mr Walesa left Gdansk with his wife and three daughters yesterday to visit relatives, his former secretary said in a telephone interview today from the Walesa home. The former secretary, Bozena Rybicka, said that Mr. Walesa had requested time off in July and was told by his boss last week that he could go. Later the same day, however, Mr Walesa was told he had to go in August instead.

Augsut 31 will be the third anniversary of the 1980 strikes which led to the creation of the Solidarity Union. Last year August was marked by anti-government demonstrations all over Poland.

Mrs. Rybicka said Mr Walesa had been willing to put off his holiday until September but had not been allowed to do so. She said he had "taken into consideration the fact that he might be sacked." At the Lenin Shipyard a spokesman said Mr. Walesa's absence had not yet been recorded but that normally workers absent without proper justification could be dismissed.

DPA Report

LD041412 Hamburg DPA in German 1343 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Jul (DPA) -- The Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa today went on holiday without permission from the management of the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. A spokeswoman announced from his home that he had requested holiday leave on Thursday or Friday last week since he felt rather tired. However, he had been promised a holiday only for August. He then left without permission to visit his family. He would be returning to Gdansk on 17 July. The personnel department of the Gdansk shipyard said that Walesa would have to be dismissed unless he produced a doctor's certificate by Wednesday. Walesa resumed his work as an electrician at the shipyard only last April.

SOLIDARITY RAILWAY COMMITTEE MEMBERS INDICTED

LD042257 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor's office in Gdansk has submitted an indictment to the local district court against the founders and members of the clandestine railway coordinating committee of NSZZ Solidarity in the northern district, which operated in the area of Gdansk and Bydgoszcz from October 1982 to February 1983.

The existence of this union was supposed to remain a secret from the state organs. Continuing the activities of the disbanded NSZZ Solidarity, boycotting the activities of the new trade unions, urging people not to respect the legal regulations, the consolidation of activities against organs of the state authorities and the distribution of illegal publications containing false information and harming the interests of the Polish People's Republic are just some of the policies [of the committee].

Zbigniew I. was the person behind the setting up of this illegal union. He was sentenced in 1974 to 3 years' deprivation of freedom for crimes involving robbery. He was conditionally discharged from a penal establishment in 1975 and was sentenced in January 1983 to 8 months' deprivation of freedom for beating someone up. He recently held, before the union was disbanded, the post of chairman of the district DOKP [District State Railways Management] in Gdansk in the NSZZ Solidarity structure. The indictment applies to 12 persons who have been put under temporary arrest.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS BILLS PASSED

Debt Repayment Issue Covered

LD032032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0444 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the Yugoslav Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today adopted three bills and one resolution from the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries, on the basis of which the Federal Executive Council will sign an agreement with international financial institutions on the granting of credits to our country. This concerns a bill on payments with convertible foreign currency, a bill on the federation guaranteeing the repayment of debts, and a bill on amendments and addenda to the law on foreign currency operations and credit relations with foreign countries, as well as a resolution on the total amount of credit that the National Bank of Yugoslavia will obtain this year. The application of these regulations should contribute to an improvement in our country's foreign liquidity, since they insist on a consistent repayment of foreign debts.

Planinc Assembly Speech

LD032044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0515 GMT 3 Jul 83

["Milka Planinc's speech at session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG) -- Comrade delegates, it is not a very pleasant task to have to speak at this early hour, but there is obviously no choice for us but to endure it to the end. This is not going to be an explanation, but my report in connection with all the analyses of the situation in which the country finds itself and all the decisions we have put forward in the Assembly today.

It is a positive fact that by joint efforts we have basically managed to harmonize our assessments of the state of the country's economy, which is very difficult. We have also agreed that with maximum efforts and sacrifices over a few years we can overcome disruptions caused by the crisis and at the same time carry out material and social changes to ensure our further successful development.

Over the past 10 years or so, under the varied conditions of the world economy, our country has been developing primarily by developing its own strength, but also with the help of a significant additional accumulation from abroad and with insufficient orientation toward exports that would have enabled us to pay back our debts by our own work.

Under such conditions, industry and agriculture have become significant importers; their exports have not been high enough for covering even the needs of their own reproduction. They import more than they export.

Services, tourism, and similar activities have not been developing fast enough to enable them to cover such deficits or to meet the reproduction needs of the country's entire economy. With additional loans from abroad, the growth of investments on the basis of what under domestic conditions were numerous and unrealistic projects with inadequate financial backing has been on the increase. Such investments were also agreed to on the basis of various transactions of banking funds and to a large extent on the basis of oneconomic criteria.

Under such conditions, the total personal and social expenditure has become established at a level considerably above realistic possibilities for our society. Here lie the causes of the deep disturbances and the situation in which we find ourselves today, evident in our foreign currency and dinar illiquidity. Naturally, we have a great number of newer and older modernized capacities, but under conditions of fast growth they are still insufficiently organized and exploited.

Under the changed economic conditions in the world, when sources of possible additional foreign accumulation have dried up, and when in order to deal with the situation at home we have had to turn off the spigots from which unrealistic funds have poured, the real situation has become evident -- it is a very difficult situation, which has become apparent precisely in current production and reproduction. It has also become very clear how production is greatly overburdened and how, under such conditions, it finds it difficult to adopt and bear economic measures and criteria and sometimes even reacts to them wrongly or avoids them.

Naturally, we have to overcome this situation, but we also have to become aware of the causes. They are not to be found in the fact that the economy itself would behave in this way but in the fact that the economy lives off a mere 16 percent of its own working capital, and that various contributions and other burdens weigh heavily on the economy, the participation of which in the distribution of income has been reduced to only some 59 percent. This entire situation has caused and still causes great instability on the market, as well as accumulated pressure on prices, which we have had and will continue to ease in a variety of ways. The more we are capable of controlling this pressure, the less painful and easier the situation will be, but it is certain that it cannot be done overnight.

The long-term program of economic stabilization, on which the commission of social councils has been working, has already announced deep economic changes in our life. Documents of this commission start from the assumption that it will take us several years to overcome these disruptions and build at the same time the foundations of a new and different orientation. I have to add that we have to do all this under very unfavorable world conditions, in times of crisis, recession, mutual mistrust in the world and closed markets -- and particularly those where we have to trade.

A rough picture of the present situation of Yugoslavia's economic relations with foreign countries looks something like this:

With the countries of the East, particularly the USSR, Yugoslavia has a large trade exchange, of a long-term character, which has recently again been agreed upon for the period until the nineties. This trade is basically balanced and mutually advantageous. As for the USSR, particularly during the visit by Premier Tikhonov, we have agreed on a further concrete elaboration of the program for our long-term cooperation. Under these conditions of economic disturbances in the country, I have to say that we have encountered understanding and support.

Over the past few years our participation in the imports from Western countries, countries of West Europe, the United States, and Japan has suffered a relative decline. On the other hand, in the past few years large and significant debts to these countries have been incurred.

We have had financial credits from these countries, so that in the past 4 years alone our deficit with the EEC countries, for example, has gone up to $12 billion and our debt, which as you know amounts to some $19 billion, is owed mainly to Western countries and entirely to countries with whom we trade with convertible foreign currency.

This is therefore the area of greatest disturbances, the area of our exports and our ability to create foreign currency to pay for the goods we need. This is where we lag behind most and where the greatest possible efforts are needed to correct this imbalance.

Recently we have had quite a well-developed trade with developing countries, but not on a level we would like to see, since cooperation with developing countries is both our strategic orientation and our current need and interest. Trade with these countries has somewhat increased recently. However, that is the part of the world to which we also belong, which faces great difficulties. Possibilities for the development of these countries and economies have been reduced and all troubles which have recently beset developing countries at this time of world economic crisis have in various ways also affected these countries. Naturally, this has had an effect on our relations with them.

There is a great need for us to expand the circle of developing countries with which we have economic relations. However, it is a solid fact that it is precisely these countries which need support in the form of financial credits, and that Yugoslavia's possibilities in this direction at present have been very greatly reduced.

This is the basic and very rough picture and our present situation. Last year, 1982, was very difficult in relation to the international situation and trade with the world. You know that we have exhausted ourselves by paying our debts, that last year we paid out some 4.5 billion [as received] of our debts, that our deficit at the end of 1982 was higher than planned and that we had to transfer rather substantial obligations from last year to this. Also, the reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia were largely exhausted.

The situation at the beginning of 1983 showed clearly that answers must be found on how to proceed. Already at the beginning of the year our material position was clear; it was clear that we were not able, even with the greatest of efforts, to pay the debts coming due in 1983, and that, unless we found some other possibilities, we were without doubt in a situation where we would have to proclaim a moratorium and embark on a general rescheduling of our debts to foreign countries.

The Federal Executive Council has informed the Assembly about its efforts to try and find other solutions and about Western countries, their governments and Yugoslavia's business partners showing interest in becoming involved and helping so that we may avoid a moratorium and general rescheduling. This fits in with their strategic interest in the political stability of Yugoslavia and also with the interests of Yugoslavia's business partners in making us capable of repaying debts, our obligations, and continuing economic cooperation, which has again been significant in the past period.

This is what has led to the initiative and the adoption of all that about which you have been informed, particularly over the past few days in the Assembly, to the so-called interlinked and interdependent package, in which 15 West European countries, the United States, and Japan are taking part, in which a great number -- over 500 -- of commercial banks, whose debtors are involved, and in which the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development are also involved.

Negotiations were difficult and long, because our situation is complex and the world economy very disrupted and also because there was a great number of partners with whom we have had to reach an agreement on and finalize this entire package of support for our stabilization program. There were many difficulties in the course of the negotiations. As for the Federal Executive Council, and not only it but also all other responsible leaderships in the federation with which we consulted, there was no dilemma at any time about whether Yugoslavia, as a debtor, could offer all necessary guarantees to its creditors that it would repay its debts. From the start we have worked on the assumption that we should give our creditors a full guarantee that the loans will be repaid, both the present loans and the ones that we are receiving now. We have eliminated all attempts and misunderstandings that might be interpreted as constituting or actually do constitute interference in the country's political position.

Precisely because conditions are harsh and difficult, there were various dilemmas in this connection, which is not surprising, bearing in mind the fact that these were very difficult and responsible decisions, important for the country's position and destiny. There were questions about whether a different way should have been found and whether we should make a stand and refuse to pay our debts. It is a well-known fact that after the war, in much more difficult conditions than now, when it was totally exhausted, Yugoslavia accepted the responsibility of paying the debts of prewar Yugoslavia and paid them off, and that it did this precisely for the purpose of preserving and consolidating its independent position. Conditions, as I have said, are harsh and difficult, but these are in fact conditions prevalent in today's business world, applicable particularly to negligent debtors. Naturally, with nonaligned and developing countries, we struggle for and advocate changes in international economic relations, greater interdependence of the world economy, more equitable relations in the international division of labor and elimination of causes which have led to such a deep world economic crisis. But, as you know, these changes are not imminent. Because of all this, we have had to accept these harsh and difficult conditions, but conditions which also apply to others, and the main difficulties centered precisely on the fact that due to our earlier conduct and even our conduct this year, due to lack of discipline in repaying back our debts, repaying interest this year, our negotiating position was very weak. For this reason, we had to accept that the National Bank of Yugoslavia should be not merely a guarantor but also a direct debtor, and that the SFRY should guarantee all the credits it received.

The Federal Executive Council, therefore, and not only it, had very little space for maneuvering in its choice of alternatives: Either to proclaim a moratorium, which would have had to be done as early as the beginning of this year, which roughly estimated would have meant a considerable drop in production, accompanied by a great incalculable factor entailing the possible danger of a total blockade of certain complete industries, due to their great, even overgreat, dependence on imports, accompanied also by all the problems that would appear in the country as a result of a further growth of unemployment; or the other alternative, which consisted of accepting this package of support, regardless of how difficult the conditions, which we in the Federal Executive Council, together with others, saw as a better solution in a material sense since it was going to make us more capable of repaying debts on the basis of agreed conditions. Compared to the possible alternative of rescheduling, this gives significantly greater possibilities for reproduction and increased exports; it gives a possibility of fewer disruptions on the market and, naturally, a smaller drop in the standard of living and overall social expenditure. Our assessment was that this alternative was better for both the internal and political position of Yugoslavia.

Naturally, this was a question of great responsibility toward the country's destiny, of debts that will stay with us for several years, and no one, including the Federal Executive Council, could have or should have assumed the responsibility for signing these agreements alone, without having the broadest support in the country, which means primarily support in the SFRY Assembly and, as part of that procedure, also the delegate system -- the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces.

At the same time, the Federal Executive Council was certain that this responsibility should not be assumed unless everything had been done in the country to enforce those harsh, strict and more difficult clauses. You know to what this refers. It refers to the clauses on all-round responsibility for settling debts. In the negotiations we managed to establish a period of time -- 15 days, or a month in cases involving the state -- during wich we can start the mechanism in the country that would ensure that there is no delay in our settling of debts. This is the entire package of laws that the assembly is discussing today.

Without these laws, no one in the country, not even the Federal Executive Council, would have the courage to or could play with the destiny of our economic relations with foreign countries in the future, and this is why we had insisted so much that these laws should be passed before the agreements were signed. It is a big thing, comrades, that in the assessment of our situation and of the need for introducing such regulations, we managed to achieve unanimity in what, I know, was a very long period of time, but the fact remains that unanimity was achieved in a short space of time [as received], that the interests of the entire country won and that within just a few days we managed to bring into harmony the interests of all regarding these very delicate and important questions.

It became evident that, with a great sense of responsibility and patience, it was always the interest of the whole, the interest of the country, which prevailed, and that the delegate system could and should function even in the most delicate situation.

What has been proposed by the Federal Executive Council is a solution that attempts to safeguard as much as possible the meeting of our debts with foreign countries and preserving to the utmost limits our system in the sense of the position of producers in relations with foreign countries, as well as the motivation for exports, partiuclarly to the covertible currency area. There were different proposals in this connection. We opted for a solution that could function immediately, ready to further analyze, perfect and add to this system, in cooperation with the Assembly, in order that it might be fully efficient.

I must stress that if we are not successful in ensuring that this sytem really functions and that the period of 10-15 days is really used to prevent any delay by any debtor, then we will again be at the beginning of the situation, necessitating the proclamation of a moratorium under far more difficult conditions than now. The situation that the Federal Executive Council has envisaged until 1989 is by no means rosy. It is obvious that we will have to step up efforts to increase exports to convertible markets by an average of 20 percent a year. It is obvious that our debts are growing smaller only gradually, that they will be considerable next year and in years to come and that it is quite probable that we will have to continue cooperating with international organizations and gradually create a situation in which world confidence in our banks and our businesses in general will return.

What we are dealing with are truly important questions in a very difficult situation in which the country finds itself.

It is natural that there have been numerous dilemmas and many questions on the part of all who have taken part in this. Most of them have been settled, but I would like to comment on some of them.

A question is often asked about whether, if we sign all the agreements and accept all the credits, this will guarantee that within the foreseeable future we will come out of this, overcome the fluctuations, and create conditions for successful development. I must say that these arrangements and credits in themselves represent no guarantee, none at all. They offer a chance to overcome more easily the disruptions we face, a period of time in which we must organize ourselves and resolutely tackle those essential changes announced by the stabilization program. I wish to say that this guarantee of more easily overcoming the situation depends primarily on us and on our readiness to see the situation as it is, to face the truth, to behave with the utmost responsibility, and this means behavior different from that of before. It means full use and good organization of all our internal reserves and possibilities; it means the necessity of utmost sacrifices, where they have to be made, which implies expenditures of all kinds, and utmost concentration of everything at our disposal toward increased production, particularly exports, since this is the only thing that can gradually bring us out of the situation in which we find ourselves.

So, and I should like to stress this, the guarantees are in our hands and not in the hands of foreign creditors. Questions have been asked whether the Federal Executive Council was late in adopting the measures and whether they ought to have been taken earlier and with greater resolve. We must say, comrades, that the Federal Executive Council has a thankless role. Since its election it has been constantly clarifying the situation, and its causes and consequences; it has constantly been unfolding new pages of knowledge about the state of affairs of the economy of our country and has been at the same time proposing measures and solutions. I am not claiming that the measures have always been the wisest or the most efficient, but we have always been under pressure to act quickly.

Perhaps we could have proposed all this a day or a month earlier, but rest assured that the problem is not in that, but in the fact that we are several years behind in making a proper assessment of the situation of the economy of our country and in undertaking appropriate measures and activities in our society. Unfortunately some people still behave in such way that it seems that the actual assessment of the gravity of our situation has not yet reached all those who must flex their muscles to make things change.

Third, questions were asked whether there was any pressure during the negotiations. I will again address myself to ourselves. If we are capable of motivating and organizing all our forces, both material and self-management ones, we can extricate ourselves from all this stronger, more united and richer as a result of more difficult experience. If in this respect we do not show ourselves to be capable and united within the totality of our society, our internal situation will provide a chance for those forces in the world who are bothered by this Yugoslavia -- a self-management, independent and nonaligned community of equal nations and nationalities. We can get out of this circle of economic crisis only if our ranks are closed and if we are united and work together, if we are aware of our interdependence, a force stemming from the concentration of everyone on the key tasks and shortcomings, and if everyone is not pursuing his own ends.

In these circumstances, which are so difficult for the future of our country, the opportunistic calculations of how anyone will manage at this time -- and it does not matter whether a work organization, a municipality, a republic or a province is involved -- will not help anyone.

No one will extricate himself and no one will do well if the whole of Yugoslavia with its internal system and its foreign policy does not emerge from this situation stronger.

In all these matters the Federal Executive Council bears it share of responsibility and is ready to go on enduring it and investing all its strength and ability in this difficult situation, together with other factors in our society, so as constantly to monitor, assess, carry out decisions, evaluate the situation, constantly to propose and take the necessary measures in the direction of a successful outcome. However, you all know that the Federal Executive Council is only one of the organs which is taking part in laying down and implementing the policy.

The Federal Executive Council has no authority for all, nor is it seeking it, nor does it wish to go beyond its constitutional powers and jurisdiction. It does not wish in anyway to contribute to a change of the fundamental orientation of our self-management system and of our federal set-up.

Accordingly, we together must get organized, everyone according to our Constitution. We must organize the responsible factors of this system in which the Federal Executive Council is one of the most responsible and important ones, but not the only one. Either we do that or we must change the system and give the FEC all the powers. This Federal Executive Council, and this is my deep conviction, is established in accordance with the criteria of the tasks stemming from our Constitution and the law on associated labor, and not for some other system.

This is why in this phase too we insist on the unity of all social factors in the assessment of our country's situation and in the joint establishment and implementation of the program to find a way out and achieve further progress.

A great deal has been attained in this direction with our discussions during the past few days. I think that many dilemmas have been eliminated and that, in terms of concluding the talks with international institutions and governments and business partners, we can bring to an end this -- I must say easier -- part of the business with the agreement of the SFRY Assembly and the assemblies of all the republics and provinces.

The more difficult part of the business is still ahead of us. At the end of this month the SFRY Assembly will discuss and adopt a long-term program of economic stabilization. The Federal Executive Council is already getting things organized and is preparing a plan of implementing this program.

Uniformity in assessing the economic situation in the country will help us in the implementation of the program of stabilization to attain a high level of general mobility of our self-management society and its delegate system, and of the organized subjective factor.

The Federal Executive Council makes the evaluation that complete radicalization will be required in the implementation of the stabilization program because the circumstances since it was prepared have changed substantially. The disruptions are both deeper and sharper than envisaged at that time.

The program of implementation will have to be more radical firstly in its material dimension, and with regard to improving our foreign currency and dinar liquidity. The circumstances, both internal and external, make it encumbent upon us to considerably accelerate the harmonization between our overall personal and social expenditure and realistic possibilities of our economy. This means stricter measures and more responsible behavior of all the subjects deciding on these matters.

The Federal Executive Council will propose to the Assembly a specific program designed to overcome the problem of dinar liquidity in a way which within this narrow framework provides a maximum chance to improve production, especially current and export production, because this direction, regardless of possible difficulties in other areas, can take us into a normal situation in the foreseeable future. This calls for changes in our overall social behavior which will lead us to admit the objective fact that only as a result of intensified work can one have more, and that one can spend only what one has created with one's own labor.

Second, the implementation of the stabilization program must radicalize its social dimension, much more resolutely than we are doing now. Key and essential stabilization decisions, and also the responsibility for their implementation, must be transferred to self-management and to workers in organizations of associated labor.

We must resolutely shake off inertia and the illusion that the stabilization program can be carried out only through constant and partial measures of the executive organs of social political communities. To give an example, the program of implementation and the harmonization of all aspects of expenditure with realistic production possibilities must be carried out in a way which also removes the causes of such disruption. This means that consistently and resolutely we must emerge from a situation in which state organs' measures introduce order into production of relations and give priority to a situation in which the producers, exposed to harsh conditions of the economy and the market, alone and through the delegate system, can constantly determine the realistic material framework of social expenditure and the intentions of the social resources which they manage.

Third, you know that the taxation policy is not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Executive Council, nor is it, with the exception of its fundamental concepts, in the jurisdiction of the federation. It is the republics and the municipalities which have the greatest powers, particularly for the adoption of concrete solutions. However, this is a major question confronting us and the Federal Executive Council is already preparing important changes in the taxation policy and will sumbit them to the SFRY Assembly and to all the social subjects that decide these matters. This policy must be coordinated with the present state of economic and social relations, not only more equally to distribute the burden of stabilization on all the strata of our population, but also to cut short the developments which are leading to intensified social stratification of our society, especially on the basis of many possibilities of obtaining additional income outside one's work and the result of one's work.

Fourth, it will also be necessary to come to an agreement on a comprehensive concept of social policy, adequate in our present situation, and on the need in all the environments in a differentiated way, and on the basis of the actual state of affairs, more efficiently and directly to protect those strata of our population which are under the biggest threat.

These are only a few of those difficult issues which we are confronting. I mention them only in order to reiterate that a great deal of joint work, mutual trust, understanding, effort and responsibility, and especially a great deal of mobilization of our own forces and of social activity will be required for this and for the overall implementation of our stabilization program because of what is awaiting us tomorrow. On this we must obtain unity and cohesion of all our society so that what is only a possibility today may be translated into reality.

COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF SIXTH UNCTAD SESSION

Mojsov Closing Statement

LD030909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0314 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG) -- UNCTAD will continue to play an important role in the efforts to overcome world economic problems. A positive outcome of these efforts will have the desired impact also on the international political situation since these efforts are an integral part of the efforts aimed at ensuring peace and security in the world.

The sixth UNCTAD president, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, stated the above in the closing statement at the session this morning, Sunday.

Mojsov assessed that, despite numerous differences and difficulties, an atmosphere of mutual respect and constructive efforts unvailed throughout the session. He drew attention to the impressive number of heads of state and government and other ranking officials who took part in the work of the sixth UNCTAD.

Mojsov spoke about the outstanding importance of the session and of the issues on its agenda.

Deep tensions in all fields of international relations posed an additional burden for the sixth UNCTAD, itself, Mojsov said. Nevertheless, he added, a series of important agreements have been reached at the session after immense efforts.

Although agreement on some major issues has not been possible, a constructive atmosphere for further dialogue has been preserved, Mojsov said. [Word indistinct] inequitable world economic relations cannot be changed overnight. Their solution calls for a continual process, Mojsov noted.

Mojsov assessed as encouraging the fact that the awareness of the general inter-dependence in the world today is higher than even before and that it understood that development is a global issue, meaning that its solution is an affair of the international community, as a whole.

Corea Meets With Press

LD031433 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 [word indistinct] -- Mr Gamani Corea, secretary general of UNCTAD, said today (Sunday) that he was satisfied with the outcome of UNCTAD VI in as much as it produced some agreements on key issues, thus providing a base to move forward.

Meeting the press immediately after the conference drew to its end Mr Corea said, the expectations embodied in the Buenos Aires platform were not realised, but there were agreements like redoubling of efforts to reach the aid target and for reduction of trade barriers. If we did not have these agreements the conference would have had a setback, he said.

Mr Corea said that in all the discussions, the idea of linkages not only between countries but also linkages between issues, was quite evident.

UNCTAD VI had brought the importance of the development process in the global economy and it would stand out, from the historical point of view as its most important contribution.

The UNCTAD secretary general noted that there were certainly no detailed commitments, but steps were indicated in several directions covering resources to developing countries commodity markets stabilisation and trade barriers. Whether these results would actually take place remained to be seen.

Mr Corea welcomed the several new activities entrusted to the UNCTAD Secretariat, as it would help to bring home the importance and relevance of the organisation.